

# PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

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April 11, 1952

FOURPENCE

MELBOURNE MEETING PROTESTS AT USE OF CENTRAL RESERVE FOR TEST

## BRITAIN'S A-BOMB MAY KILL AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

### "Impossible to get test area cleared"

### LET SERETSE GO HOME

Protests against race laws

STEADY rain did not prevent a crowd of many hundreds gathering in Trafalgar Square on Sunday in support of human rights for the People of Africa.

An audience which included a large proportion of Africans and Indians heard Fenner Brockway, MP, declare that a large body of public opinion in Britain was solidly with the African people in their struggle against race discrimination and "small prejudiced men with poisoned minds."

The meeting, organised by the World Citizens Council for Human Rights, called on the British Government to

1. Abandon racial segregation in Africa;
2. Obtain the free and full consent of the Africans of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia before any action towards Federation is taken; and
3. Permit the return of Seretse Khama.

The Government was also asked to make representations to the Government of South Africa to secure the abandonment of the policy of apartheid; the granting of visas to the Hereo chiefs at present prevented from putting their case before the United Nations, and the removal of the ban on the return of the Rev. Michael Scott to South Africa.

Full support was also given to the Human Rights Bill which Fenner Brockway hoped would be introduced into Parliament on April 25.

#### Premiers send messages to Africa

In South Africa the day passed without any violent clashes according to the first Reuters reports.

Five thousand people gathered in Johannesburg; a similar number in Cape Town and 1,200 in Durban to pledge themselves to "a relentless struggle against unjust laws."

In Port Elizabeth about ten-thousand non-Europeans attended a religious service to pray for freedom.

The Johannesburg meeting heard messages in support of the non-violent struggle against white supremacy from four Prime Ministers: Pandit Nehru, India; Chou En-lai, China; Dr. Musaddiq, Persia; and Kwame Nkrumah, Nigeria.

A meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, being organised by the East African Indian National Congress and the Kenya African Union was planned by the police.

### A pacifist call to Trade Unionists

TO put the pacifist message before trade unionists is the object of a meeting which the London area of the Peace Pledge Union is to hold at the Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, on Thursday, April 24, at 7.30 p.m.

Speakers are Ex-Councillor Beadle, who resigned from East Ham Borough Council on the peace issue, Ron Huzzard of the Labour Pacifist Fellowship, and Sidney Varney of the Electrical Trades Union. Sybil Morrison will be in the chair.

The organisers believe that there are many workers who would like to refuse to make the hideous paraphernalia of modern warfare, but pressure of circumstances, and the fear of making a lone stand, prevent them from taking the step. A meeting of this kind may help to mobilise such people, and readers are urged to make the meeting known to as many trade unionists as possible.

Handbills can be obtained from Joe Rowley, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1. or from Peace News office.

### "NO LIVE BOMBS" PLEDGE BROKEN

We print the following report of a meeting in Melbourne, Australia, because we believe the people of Britain should know what is being done in their name. We believe the interests of Britain would be best served by a decision to dismantle her atom bomb and to abandon the manufacture of any others. Such a decision would be the first step towards restoring international sanity and would pave the way for disarmament talks and the ending of the cold war.

A WARNING that it would be impossible to clear every Australian aborigine from the area where Britain's atom bomb is likely to be tested was given by Dr. Charles Duguid, a former member of the Aborigines' Protection Board, to a meeting of protest against the test, held in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, Australia, on March 18.

The test is expected to take place in the vicinity of the Central Aboriginal Reserve.

The meeting, presided over by Mrs. Maurice Blackburn, a former member of the House of Representatives, was called by the Australian section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an organisation founded in 1915 and now holding a consultative status with the United Nations.

#### Devastating fear

Dr. Duguid's warning came in a message to the meeting.

"Atomic energy used for man's benefit, will help to bring the best of human nature to international relationships," he said, "but applied for destruction of life, as in the atom bomb, it can only bring ruin and disaster, abiding hate and fear."

Referring to a Press report from London on Feb. 18 which stated that the greatest care was to be taken to make sure that the area affected was cleared of all living creatures, and that this would occupy the attention of big parties of men both before and during the tests, Dr.

#### THE ABORIGINES

THE Australian aborigines, said to be the most primitive people in the world, hunt for their food, they do not grow it. In the two reserves which fall within the rocket range they are said to number about 1,700.

Initiation rites include the sending off of young men from the tribal home for a period of many months so that they can become detached from their childhood associations.

The aborigine's wants are few. He has developed the art of contemplation to a high degree; he is not war-like; his life is untrammelled with complicated economic systems; and he shares his possessions freely with others.

#### WHY HE RESIGNED

DR. DUGUID resigned from the Aborigines Protection Board in 1947 in protest against "misuses of the great Central Aboriginal Reserve."

He has told how, in 1946, a British secret military mission was sent to Australia to find a shooting range for the testing of rocket-bombs. No department of native affairs was consulted about the effects on aborigines.

Dr. Duguid's letters to the press gave the first details to Australia of the secret range, and the press and radio gave full publicity to the flood of protests which followed the flouting of Aboriginal rights. Australia's Minister of Defence declared that Dr. Duguid was being "imaginative" and "making much ado about nothing," but when months later the Government released details of the range they were exactly as Dr. Duguid had stated, even to the position of the observation stations.

#### ANSWER TO MP UNTRUE

MRS. BLACKBURN, who presided over the Melbourne meeting, was a member of the House of Representatives in 1946 when plans for the rocket-range were being prepared. She told the meeting: "Some of you will remember that in 1946 I took up in Parliament the matter of the range for testing guided missiles. We were told there were to be no war-heads. All the time I believed this step would follow."

### EASTER

— 8 years ago

MOSCOW, Sunday.—The streets of Moscow were jammed last night with crowds attending the all-night Easter services. The cathedral was packed.

British and Australians were invited to stand alongside the main altar during the service. With them were 15 members of the U.S. Embassy Naval Mission.

As Moscow's clocks chimed midnight the priests intoned, "Christ has risen" and thousands of worshippers, both inside and outside the building, took up the cry.—B.U.P.

—Daily Express, April 7, 1944.

### Youth Hostels on the N-W Frontier

E. ST. JOHN CATCHPOOL, for 21 years secretary of the British Youth Hostels Association, has just returned from a journey to Asia, undertaken for the purpose of advising on Youth Welfare under the auspices of the UN Technical Assistance Department.

In Pakistan, Jack Catchpool reports in an article in The Friend, the authorities promised a large grant of money for establishing Youth Hostels. A chain is planned stretching from Taxila through the Murree Hills, and westward up the historic Khyber Pass, where, he says, "Youth Hostels, under expert wardens, may do much to bring together the friendly but restless Afghani and Pathan tribesmen."

Jack Catchpool had three conversations with the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, who is taking a keen interest in the development of Youth Hostels in India. Eighty are already in existence or on the stocks.

In both India and Pakistan, youth hostels will be open to both sexes, without distinction of race, colour, creed or caste, and the two countries have agreed to recognise membership cards issued in all countries.

Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Cyprus and Greece were other countries visited by Jack Catchpool in the course of his mission.

### Seretse to speak in London

A PUBLIC meeting on the situation in Bechuanaland, at which the speakers will include Seretse Khama and a member of the delegation from Bechuanaland, will be held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, April 15 at 7.30 p.m.

The meeting has been organised by Racial Unity, and Mrs. Gorsky, of the Liberal Party, is to take the chair.

### HAMBURG'S "PEACE PLEDGE UNION" PREPARES TO MARCH



Hamburg (Germany) group of the War Resisters' International are staging a series of poster demonstrations on Saturdays. Thirty young men took part in the parade pictured above; supporting them were as many women distributing leaflets. Twelve cars were also used.

Slogans on the posters read: The War Resisters' International warns you; Rearmament? No!; German youth beware; Military service? No!; Rearmament and military service will not protect women and children.

Members of the War Resisters' International, of which the Peace Pledge Union is the British section, sign a declaration similar to the British peace pledge. It reads, "War is a crime against humanity. We therefore are determined not to support any kind of war, and to strive for the removal of all causes of war."



## PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4  
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

11th April 1952

### EASTER

"They were in the way going up to Jerusalem and Jesus was going before them and as they followed they were amazed."

SO is human experience summed up in the brief story of an afternoon's walk.

The disciples busy chattering about things which did not matter; Christ facing all that lies ahead—decisions to be taken, risks to be run—instinctively quickening His steps. Turning to ask His opinion they are amazed to find that He is not there. But more than a few yards of road separate them from Him. They are out of touch with His purpose, and their amazement becomes fear as, watching the way He strides ahead, they realise that what to them is a saunter is to Him an adventure.

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The world is mad with fear. Insecurity dogs most individuals, and fear dictates the policies of governments. To protect ourselves against fear we build tariff walls, refuse visas, create armaments—only to find that it matters not what walls we build if we take our fears behind them, and in seeking our own security increase the fears of others.

To meet fear by repression is, for nations as for individuals, to court moral disaster or suicide. Freedom from fear lies in becoming at one with the truth which enshrines God's purpose. That purpose for the world, as for individuals, is unity.

The brotherhood of man is not some vague ideal. It is a truth which can be demonstrated from every angle. When self-interest is the ruling motive, violence becomes the inevitable weapon. When our main concern is to preserve our way of life we are not seeking first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, for the two are not synonymous. But that is the high purpose which takes Christ to Jerusalem to fulfil the conditions of being the Prince of Peace.

To seek peace as an end in itself may lead us to approve of wrong means. Our task, as His, is to seek the Kingdom of God and peace as the atmosphere of that kingdom, not to be achieved by any method which is foreign to the realm where love is the only right by which the King rules and the only weapon He can use.

Not indeed to be secured at any lower cost than it takes to establish the Kingdom—not peace at any price but love at all costs.

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Faith does not mean clinging desperately to an outworn creed or regarding the Kingdom of God as some unattainable ideal.

That way lies the compromise which makes Christ a mere romantic figure of the past and denies His Kingdom present meaning or future reality.

Faith is the power to live as though what you believe has been universally accepted and so to help to make it true. It is to live in scorn of consequences—for consequences there will be and they may be heavy.

This way is no insurance policy against suffering, loss, defeat or death. It is to bet your life, as Christ did, that it is the only possible way.

If this nation were really Christian, Easter would challenge us to abandon expediency for a policy expressive of Christian principles and methods in the faith that so, and only so, can peace and all else that matters be added to us.

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There is a risk in any policy—a cross on every road. There were three crosses stark against the sky at that journey's end, for the way of violence led to a cross as did the way of non-violence. Our one right is to choose on which cross we will, if need be, hang. The essential difference is this. The way of violence remains the way of death because to kill for any cause is to destroy the cause. The way of life is readiness to die for your truth but never to kill. And that is as true for the penitent thief once he claimed membership in the kingdom as for Christ himself.

Easter is the justification of the faith which, not asking to see all the way, is content to accept that whatever may occur on the road only the divine can happen to those who walk Christ's way and take His risks.

Though that way winds uphill and the end of it is lost in the mists it is the way which He took who came "to give light to them that sit in darkness and the shadow of death and to guide our feet into the way of peace."

### Human rights find a champion

FENNER BROCKWAY, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, is to introduce in the House of Commons on April 25 a private member's Bill which seeks to put into force, throughout the United Kingdom and the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates, the human rights and freedoms laid down in the Atlantic Charter, and in the UN Charter and Declaration of Human Rights.

One of the staunchest defenders of human rights in the House of Commons—whether the rights of COs in Britain or of dispossessed Africans in Kenya—Fenner Brockway has covered almost every field of human activity in the 28 clauses of his bill—freedom of speech, thought and religion, freedom for all races, nationalities and creeds to take part in trade unions, organise themselves co-operatively, use public transport, enter the learned professions and so on. Penalties of fines and/or imprisonment are provided for infringements.

One clause provides that the restrictions on the use of corporal punishment which are applied in the United Kingdom shall be applied to persons of all races, nationalities and religions in the non-self-governing colonies and protectorates.

James Hudson, one of 10 Labour members whose names have been published as supporters of the Bill, has said in answer to a question at a Press conference that it would render illegal the collective punishment recently imposed on certain Malayan villagers, who have been deprived of more than a third of their weekly rice rations because of outrages by local terrorists. It must be borne in mind that safeguards such as are provided in the Bill can always be suspended by the declaration of a state of emergency in time of war.

The clause relating to trade unions would incidentally prevent miners' unions from refusing to admit Italian workers.

Fenner Brockway has pointed out that if the UN Declaration of Human Rights had been embodied in our law as this Bill seeks to do it would have made illegal the banishment of Seretse Khama.

Leslie Hale, MP, who has played a large part in drafting the Bill, points out that those sponsoring it are seeking to make Great Britain the first country in which the UN Declaration of Human Rights had been given the force of law.

It is not yet known what will be the Government's attitude to the Bill, but this is a matter on which letters to MPs and ministers might well have a big effect.

### International Law, Ltd.

WE wrote at the end of last week's leading article that there was little chance today of UNO pronouncing upon any international trouble as an issue of principle because considerations of principle would inevitably be subordinated to the need to maintain unity within the respective power blocs, and that therefore on the Tunisian issue "the Western nations will line up behind their ally France."

Some readers may have thought that this was a display of premature pessimism. In frankness, we can say that we had some slight hope it might prove to be so.

Alas! The first sign of confirmation came before the paper was printed when it was learned that the two Tunisian Ministers who had left their country to raise the matter with the United Nations, and who would need to get to New York for the purpose, had been refused the necessary visas by the United States Government.

There is very little prospect of the United Nations establishing a rule of law in the world if the nation in whose territory the Court happens to be situated can prevent a complainant from carrying his complaint to the Court.

### Peace Organisations and the Police

ON page six we publish an extract from an article on the subject of intolerance by Francis Williams in the News Chronicle.

Later on in the article Mr. Williams comments on what he regards as the most sinister aspect of the matter, which is that this trouble began on action taken upon information given in a confidential report obtained from the Metropolitan police.

This report was a grossly inaccurate one on the character of the North London Peace Centre and was subsequently admitted by the police to be so.

Apart from the fact that they had made a rather ludicrous mistake in this matter no complaint can be made on the way in which the police carried out what they seem to regard as their duties. As a matter of fact when their error was pointed out they very readily admitted it and took what steps were open to them to put it right.

The question should be raised, however, whether this kind of thing really comes within the scope of police duties. As Mr. Williams points out, whatever may be our views on Communism, the Communist Party is not an illegal organisation.

Unless it is to be regarded as such it is difficult to understand why there should have been consultation between the Hornsey

## BEHIND THE NEWS

Town Clerk and the police on this particular matter.

We are not a "police state," and we do not want to run any risk of becoming something like one.

### American view on Point Four

DEVERE ALLEN, Director of Worldover Press (USA) writes of the comments that have appeared in Peace News on the operations of the American "Point Four" plan:

"Point Four is often treated in press comment as though it were nothing more than anti-Communism. I know from talks with State Department people that this is not the case. Secretary Acheson said on Jan. 25 in a speech:

'Nor is the Point Four Programme primarily something to beat down the Soviet menace. The Soviet threat is very real and dangerous, and the successful operation of Point Four does help to meet it. But this is a by-product; the programme has a much more enduring and fundamental purpose than that, and we should be carrying it forward even if there were no Soviet threat.'

Devere Allen remarks "I don't think any of us are proud of the amount voted for

### THE POLTROON

His country cowered under the mailed fist  
Of the great soldier nation of His day;  
But did He volunteer? Not He; instead,  
He talked in ill-timed, ill-judged platitudes,  
Urging a most unpatriotic peace.  
People who had been once slapped in the face  
Ought to stand still, he thought, till slapped again;  
And if they were insulted, they should watch  
For chances to return it with a favour,  
I will say for Him, milksoft as he was,  
He was consistent; for he let Himself  
Be knocked about the street, and spat upon,  
And never had the manhood to hit back.  
O course He had no sense at all of honour,  
Either His country's honour, or his own,  
Contemptible poltroon! His name was Jesus.

SARAH CLEGHORN

Point Four. But the quality of the work, and the honesty of the aims, are high. There's a good chance that we can get much heavier appropriations for Point Four in 1953."

### Grain for India

On the subject of American help to India with grain, Devere Allen says "The behaviour of Congress at first was disgraceful. When, all over the country, students and farmers, church groups and labour unions began to collect grain and send it on their own, the most stubborn Congressmen were prised loose. But the agreement then made was far from good, in my judgment."

"However, a new and better plan was worked out. The Christian Century for Jan. 23, said of this arrangement:

Practically everything about the latest gift from the United States to India seems to be right. In contrast to the niggardliness of the \$1.4 million allocation of Point Four funds to that nation, and to the petty spirit in which last year's wheat loan was enveloped, this new agreement, signed in New Delhi, Jan. 5, is on a scale sufficient to make a dent in India's most pressing needs and is starting as a real venture in international good will. The plan is to take \$50 million of the \$237 million which the Mutual Security Act has set aside for the whole Orient and apply it to India. To this India will add another \$50 million.

Devere Allen adds that 50 rural-urban areas are to be rehabilitated through experts, both Indian and American, with planned improvements in farming techniques.

Another view on U.S. aid, by a distinguished Indian pacifist and close friend and co-worker with Mahatma Gandhi appears on page four.

### The County Councils vote

ON the most important issue of present-day politics Great Britain suffers almost as much as do the peoples of Russia, Spain and other totalitarian countries.

At the General Election the constituencies were offered no effective way of declaring against the Government's policy of war preparation because the three parties, Labour, Conservative and Liberal, came

before them presenting a "monolithic" unity of view.

Each party was committed to a three-years expenditure of £4,700 millions (now £5,200 millions) on arms; each party was prepared to defer indefinitely any initiative in seeking peaceful conditions of co-existence for the Communist countries and the rest of the world; each was committed to the development and use of the atomic weapon in war; and all were equally set on the continued conscription for war-training of the youth of the country.

### Popular disquiet seeks expression

While there is this identity of policy among the political parties, however, there is far from unanimity among the people on these subjects.

There is a great deal of popular disquiet regarding the way these matters are being handled, and even while it was being developed there was much opposition to the policy initiated while Labour was in power.

No clear way was available in which this opposition could make itself felt.

Whenever any kind of opportunity manifested itself—such as the vote at the Labour Party Conference on the Constituency Party members of the Executive—this was immediately seized upon, and the fact that some kind of alternative to Government policy was being offered produced an emphatic indication of dissatisfaction with the Government line.

### National—not municipal

We believe that the very decided swing in the County Council elections is a further manifestation of the same disquiet.

We do not believe that an appraisal of the difference in the policies of the two parties in the field of municipal affairs entered very greatly into the considerations that influenced the swing-over in the vote.

The parties themselves, indeed, were rather perfunctory in urging their respective policies in matters within the purview of County Council operatives.

What has happened is that the electors have availed themselves of such opportunity as these elections offer of giving expression to the fact that they are worried about the way their affairs as a whole are being handled.

Doubtless the unashamed disregard by the Conservatives of their rash election pledges—rather too blatant even for politics—contributed to the vote cast against them; but these pledges themselves hung upon the willingness or otherwise to modify the arms programme.

It can be claimed, we think, that the County Councils vote is an unfavourable commentary by the electors on the whole policy of the Party in office in national affairs, and the declaration of a hope that the Party now out of office may now be beginning to learn its lesson.

### When needs must

THE Vatican claims that the value which the Catholic Church has insisted upon in the life of the unborn infant, has benefited both the unborn and the mothers as well. Under this moral compulsion surgery has so developed its powers as to give to mothers their lives and their children as well.

Is there not here an analogy for pacifists? While war is morally accepted war will continue. It will always look like a short cut, open and free. Only when war is rejected as morally impossible will political plans and schemes of security really become effective. Diplomacy will do its job only when more and more people leave it with no other way.

### The potato war

AMONG the amenities provided for the crew of the new £21 million destroyer HMS Daring, is an electric potato-peeler.

This is serious. Early in the war, we recall, the Ministry of Food advised the War Office that the chief vitamin content of the potato lay just beneath the skin, and that the custom of peeling potatoes before boiling deprived them of much of their hygienic value.

It was therefore suggested that if the Army's potatoes were boiled in their skins it would save thousands of man-hours of labour a day besides materially improving the Army's health.

But the War Office rejected the suggestion on the grounds that potato-peeling was a well-established and convenient form of fatigue-duty.

So apparently our defenders were deprived of vitamins to save the War Office the intellectual labour of inventing a new punishment.

The Admiralty can offer no such excuse, however, for the installation of electric potato-peelers.

Clearly, the Service chiefs are determined to defend the fighting forces against vitamins at all costs, and we suspect that they believe vitamins to be a subtle form of Russian germ warfare.

Meanwhile, as visitors to the recent Ideal Home Exhibition will have observed, the Food Ministry have issued circulars advising British housewives to boil potatoes in their skins in the interests of national health.

So the potato-skin fight is on: MOF v. Army and Navy. And the Navy has won the first round.

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# MacARTHUR AND AFTER

WE do not know who invented the 38th Parallel, but we know that the Four Powers agreed to make a temporary frontier of it, putting off any definite ruling to the distant future.

How could this idea of dividing a country into rival zones of influence, taking no account of the ethnic, economic and geographical realities, occur in the minds of people professing to establish Peace in the world?

Have you thought, Mr. Smith, that this 38th Parallel which crosses your ranch might have forced your brother and your nearest neighbour to become your enemies, if the hazards of war had delivered the territories of the United States to the occupation of armies superficially allied but having no concern with establishing a stable and coherent equilibrium?

Theoretically the Statute for the Unification of Korea was to depend on general elections undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations. On one side there was Kim Il Sung, on the other Syngman Rhee.

I shall be careful not to insist too much on the respective values of these two champions of irreconcilable ideologies. I will content myself with whispering in your ear that the tall gentleman is not Syngman Rhee, and I will beg you to consider that when it is a question of installing a new régime, the choice of the United States happens to fall sometimes, with rare good luck, on some corrupt and disreputable puppets whose yoke good folk are always in a hurry to throw off.

So in North Korea Kim Il Sung worked to establish Stalinist Communism. One may be able to claim that Communism takes its directives from Moscow, but what makes its strength is that it finds its leaders, its cadres and its troops on the spot; foreign aid which it sometimes needs to achieve power proves to be no longer necessary as soon as the system has erected a basic political structure which allows it to function.

In South Korea, on the contrary, Syngman Rhee had to count on the presence of the Americans in order to impose his savage authority. It is known that he acted in such a way that his protectors left the country in 1949, nauseated at having given their benediction to the venial and bloody democracy of this Asiatic Torquemada.

That is so true, Mr. Smith, that on June 12, 1950, Mr. Dean Acheson, your Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, abandoned Korea to its sad fate in his declaration that the defensive perimeter of the United States in the Pacific extended from the Aleutians to the Philippines through Japan and Okinawa.

That was as much as to say to Kim Il Sung: "We are handing Syngman Rhee over to you." Without the last-minute volte-face of President Truman, Kim Il Sung would have made a mere mouthful of him, and if Truman decided to intervene, it was certainly not to save the wrinkled old skin of Syngman Rhee, it was to preserve American prestige in the eyes of the West.

Would you mind, Mr. Smith, if we consider together for a moment how matters stood at that time in the affair of Korea?

What is important is that at the beginning North and South Koreans were fighting between themselves to decide a difference of a domestic nature, and it was the intervention of the Americans which envenomed the conflict, with their utilisation by sea, air and land of disproportionately large forces. Since they claimed to play the role of arbitrators, they should have limited their efforts to separating the con-

testants, stopping at the 38th Parallel, and taking the matter before a court of law.

Do not forget, Mr. Smith, that at the time that the Americans are crossing the parallel, we are at the end of September, the North Koreans are fleeing in confusion, they have no more tanks, they have neither artillery nor aviation, their communications are cut, their factories and towns annihilated. They are alone, very much alone, no-one has come to their aid, neither Chinese nor Russians, but the South Koreans have with them the Americans and the troops of the United Nations.

The occasion is propitious for a political settlement. But MacArthur is there and the white Mikardo wants to go and taunt the Chinese and the Russians in Manchuria.

So, in spite of the wise counsels of the British, it is to be a walk-over, with flowers round one's guns, right up to the Yalu. Forward boys, you'll be home for Christmas!

But there is a quick climb-down, winter has come and through the snowstorms phantoms with narrow eyes throw themselves into the counter-attack, knocking over the GIs numbed by the cold in their tents.

Then, it is the flight of the sumptuous mechanised army, pursued by a mob in slippers; it is the loss of Pyongyang, the pitiable retreat of the Marines, the embarkation at Hungnam, the loss of Seoul...

Beaten, MacArthur complains:

"It's the Chinese. I always told you that one day or other they would fall upon us. They are not Christians, those chaps, now they are the aggressors. Give me a free hand and I'll go and dismember their Manchuria to teach them better manners..."

For, I am not inventing anything, Mr. Smith.

At Lake Success in Feb. 1951, the delegates to the United Nations, marching to orders, declared China the aggressor and you know very well how that decision was reached:

"One million Chinese in North Korea, shouted MacArthur, tomorrow they will be in Tokyo, the day after in Washington..."

The delegates were scared, without further formalities they condemned China.

Now, Mr. Smith, at that time, if one added up the estimates of the Divisional Headquarters of the 8th Army, one arrived at an approximate figure of 150,000 Chinese, and all the prisoners—about 300 of them—said they were volunteers.

Moreover, one is generous in giving credit to such estimates made under panic conditions, especially when one remembers the tragic error, made during the nervousness of the retreat of the preceding January, by which on the road from Suwon to Osan a column of several thousands of Korean refugees, identified as a Chinese army marching south, was machine-gunned.

Later, of course, things changed, contact with the Chinese was established, the matter was got into proportion, but without ever reaching the amplitude that the communiques had pretended. But whose fault was it, Mr. Smith, and why are there today these armistice talks and this late-houred scruple of fixing a line somewhere near the 38th Parallel?

China an aggressor? Put yourself in the place of the Chinese who see a warlike army driving on their frontier, an army whose planes swoop dangerously and sometimes drop a few bombs, by mistake, on the further side of the Yalu, an army whose war potential and firepower are such that China might well wonder if it did not constitute the first wave of much more ambitious operations extending to the whole of the Asiatic continent.

China knows very well that it is against her that one has a grudge since a seat in the Assembly of Nations is refused to her people of 450 millions. And it needed the revelation of MacArthur's plans before the Western world understood with stupefaction that it was going to be engaged in a mad war destined to restore Chiang Kai-shek to the Chinese mainland.

That war, Mr. Smith, we have very properly avoided, and the flash of lucidity during which your President brought down MacArthur with a superb trip-up has provisionally saved peace.

But it's only put off to another day, MacArthurism is not dead.

Do you believe that China can be reassured when she sees America proceed to a methodical encirclement of her territory? What can one think of an Asian policy which consists in rearming Japan and in installing air-bases the whole length of the famous security-perimeter which has ended up by including Formosa, a policy which discovers now that the affair of Indo-China is no longer within the scope of the French

Union but has become an international problem?

This security-perimeter, does it not seem to you, Mr. Smith, that it is a charming euphemism for a well-defined policy of aggression? It requires a great deal of astute quibbling to persuade the world that the United States will find themselves menaced should the Chinese Communists one day take over Formosa, and also to refuse the Peking Government the right to consider as a danger in its flank the permanent establishment of a foreign and hostile power in this non-submersible aircraft-carrier.

Historically and geographically Formosa belongs to China, as the Cairo Agreement of January 1, 1943, was pleased to recognise, but that agreement did not foresee that the government at Peking would be Communist. With Mao Tse-tung in power, legality changed its aspect and America considered it fitting to relegate to the attic an outdated principle which might bring profit to an adversary. For it is thus, Mr. Smith, that your democracy treats equity and justice.

There was a time, not very long ago, when Dean Acheson announced:

"The Nationalist government was not defeated because it had to bow to superior force: its troops had melted away and the unhappy Chinese people no longer had confidence in it."

In those days, America believed that Mao Tse-tung would follow in the path of Tito; its heads of missions, General Marshall and Senator Wallace, smiled benevolently upon the new Chinese nation. But American policy is capricious, and without being embarrassed by what he had said previously, President Truman's tenderness for Chiang Kai-shek was reborn.

On the very day after the invasion of North Korea, and without there having been any question of Chinese aid or intervention, Truman ordered the air force from Okinawa and the 7th Fleet to bar the passage to Formosa. If, in your eyes, Mr. Smith, that decision does not constitute a direct provocation, then words have lost their established meaning.

From that time America posed as an enemy of China and, whether one wishes it or not, discarded neutrality to commit an act of war. Her whole Asian policy was thereby revised, changed. The reconversion of home industries was decided upon, mobilisation ordered, America put into gear the huge machine which must lead to world war.

Well, Mr. Smith, that war, we don't want it. We don't want it, because we are not prepared to say "amen" to all the fantasies of your politicians who claim to put the world in order without taking the trouble to study its complexities, its needs and its aspirations.

We have suffered enough to know what to think of the continuity of the great American Policy. We know the value of its ill-tempered reactions, its enthusiasm and its withdrawals. That policy has been tried out, and that trial is amply sufficient.

We have seen it support Pétain at Vichy, oppose Giraud to de Gaulle, come to terms with Darlan, come back again to de Gaulle.

We have seen it aid Tito, repudiate Tito, and then fall on his neck again. We have seen it order non-fraternisation with the Germans only to end up by liberating the war criminals and we have seen it condemn Franco and then flatter him.

## Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism REPORT ON A YEAR'S WORK

THE Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism, to which the Peace Pledge Union is affiliated, has issued a report on its activities during 1951. These include the following:

The International Chairman, Fenner Brockway, MP, visited Uganda and on return presented a report to the Colonial Office. As a consequence of this, the rights of freedom of meeting and speech were widely extended, the elected membership of the Uganda Parliament was increased, the ban on the Uganda Farmers' Union was withdrawn, and Africans are now permitted to process the cotton they grow instead of having to send it to gins owned by Europeans.

He also visited Kenya and on return vigorously raised in the House of Commons many of the injustices from which the people suffer. He was able to secure an extension of the area in which Africans are allowed to grow coffee.

The Congress helped in preparation of a memorandum on the confiscation of land for the use of European settlers which was presented to the then Colonial Secretary and to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; also of reports on the proposed new constitution for Kenya and the economic disabilities from which Africans suffer, which have been widely distributed to MPs and representative people.

The Congress also arranged interviews between African delegates and prominent officials of the United Nations, whose Eco-

## The challenge of atomic energy

The Challenge of Atomic Energy, by E. H. S. Burhop. Lawrence & Wishart, 6s. 6d.

IF you want a clear and accurate account of what atomic energy is and what it can do, this book is just the thing for you. If you would go further, and seek some effective or inspiring answer to the challenge, then you had better seek it elsewhere.

As one would expect, the book begins with physics and ends with politics. This always seems a little incongruous, but it can hardly be avoided, and Dr. Burhop has achieved an admirable balance between the two. His chapter on the structure of matter and the nature of atomic energy is excellent. No layman need be afraid of it, and even to a scientist it will make very useful reading, especially if his knowledge of these things is getting a bit rusty.

### The crime of stockpiling

The picture of possible peaceful uses of atomic energy is sober and realistic, but it does bring out the enormity of the crime of stockpiling bombs from precious, limited resources which could otherwise be used to make the desert blossom as the rose.

Likewise there is little to take exception to in the detailed description of the effects of the bomb, except perhaps the statement that it is primarily "a terror weapon of mass destruction for use against the civilian populations of large towns and cities."

If we have an atomic war, there will certainly be massacre of civilians on a stupendous scale, but to a realistic war-maker—if that is not a contradiction in terms—all this is secondary.

The most effective use of the bomb will be in crippling the enemy's military striking power and war potential, especially in a surprise attack of the Pearl Harbour kind.

It is when Dr. Burhop passes from science to politics that one becomes less enthusiastic.

### Political bias

His anti-Americanism is suitably restrained, but completely one-sided, with the tacit assumption that Russia can do no wrong.

He tells us a great deal about how atom bombs are made (American bombs, of course), and how things are organised in America; he cannot tell us anything about what is going on in Russia, for the simple reason that nobody knows. Then he inveighs, for five whole pages, against the American "cult of secrecy"!

His account of United Nations discussions is reasonably fair, but has the same one-sided running commentary. Like the United Nations delegates, he does not face up to the fact that effective control of atomic energy requires a degree of co-operation and mutual trust which simply does not exist, and cannot exist in a world of great powers arming against one another.

His answer to the challenge comes in the last two pages, where he commends the Peace Committees' appeals for the outlawing of the bomb and for a Five Power pact. Really, Dr. Burhop, we must think of something better than this!

ALAN LITHERLAND

"Common Sense" is the title of a monthly stencilled bulletin just started by the East Ham Peace Committee. The first issue contains messages of welcome from the Rt. Hon. Alfred Barnes, MP for the borough, the local For secretary, and others.

An idea which might be copied by other groups is the "Local Library Choice of the Month."

## THE OLD SCHOOL TIE

WE make fun of the Old School Tie, but secretly we're proud of it—if we've got one, and if we haven't, our strictures on snobbery are salted with envy.

Besides, it does mean something. It means a bond between men that makes a life-long claim of loyalty.

I thought of that recently after receiving two letters. They were in answer to my comments upon pacifists who don't support Peace News.

One enclosed £1, saying that although the writer had in fact subscribed to PN since its beginning, he had been moved to further aid by "the remarks of fellow Dartmoorian B.J.B."

You see? The Old School! You can't get away from it!

The other combined claims of loyalty with a sound business proposition. Enclosing a guinea "to commemorate my arrest in March, 1917," he said:

"WOULD IT NOT BE A FINE GESTURE ON THE PART OF ALL CO'S OF THE 1914-18 AND 1939-45 WARS TO SEND A GUINEA EACH TO COMMEMORATE THEIR ARREST OR RELEASE FROM SCRUBS OR ELSEWHERE?"

It would. We could use five thousand guineas. Come on, you cads! Remember Your Old School and play the game!

B. J. BOOTHROYD.

Contributions since March 28: £31 19s. 2d. Total for 1952: £275 8s. 7d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News, Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain, Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.



## Can a Christian train for warfare?

YOUNG METHODISTS PREPARE FOR GREAT DEBATE

CHRISTIANS and War" will be the subject for discussion by young Methodists at their National Congress which takes place in Kingsway Hall, London, on Saturday, May 17.

Questions which Methodist Youth Clubs are asked to consider in preparation for the debate are:

Should we support the United Nations, by force if necessary, in establishing the rule of law?

Can a Christian train for war without compromising?

If so, should we compromise?

What does "love thy neighbour" actually mean in a world like this?

What does the New Testament teach?

What has the Methodist Church said on this difficult question?

The topic was chosen by an East London club, says the Methodist Recorder which reports that the choice has already been enthusiastically received by many clubs.

## Cut National Service

—YOUNG ENGINEERS

ISSUES of conscription, war and peace were keenly debated at a Youth Conference attended by 45 delegates, representing 63,000 young members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, at Eastbourne on March 21.

A resolution was passed demanding that National Service in the Armed Forces should be reduced to 12 months, and that the Government should "seek a compromise at all times in international negotiations and so secure the basis of lasting peace."

One delegate suggested that National Service should not commence until the age of 21, and another said he did not believe conscription was justified.

He demanded the right to decide "who, when and where he fought," says a report in the Daily Herald.

## Give prize for best reporting of international news

A LETTER to the Times of March 27 suggests that as a memorial to Alexander Clifford, the well-known journalist, who died last month, a fund should be set up from which a small prize should be awarded annually for the best objective reporting of news of international importance in a United Kingdom newspaper.

Alexander Clifford was Reuters correspondent in Berlin when war broke out, and later became foreign correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The Times letter is signed by James Cameron (formerly of Picture Post), Brian Connell, Alastair Forbes, Alan Moorehead, Edward Ward (of the BBC) and Chester Wilmot.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND PACIFISTS

should be on the roll of their own pacifist society. Send a card for particulars to the

### Anglican Pacifist Fellowship

Newington Rectory, 59 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11.

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# LEFT U.S.A. TO LIVE IN 'LAND WITH NO ARMY'

40 pacifists go to Costa Rica

THE group of Quaker residents of Fairhope, Alabama, USA, who migrated to Costa Rica in November, 1950, (PN, Nov. 17, 1950) have now settled on a 3,000 acre site, 4,600 feet up in a range of volcanic mountains in Puntarenas Province, 12 miles from the nearest settlement.

They have named the site "Monteverde" (Mountain Green), and say that although the land is not quite so prolific as the lowlands, they are getting good crops of tropical fruit and vegetables. The original party, which consisted of 25 people, has now grown to 40.

### Had been in prison

The Quakers left the United States because of, and as a witness against, the increased militaristic and materialistic trends there, which they felt had invaded every part of life: the family, economics, education.

Several young men with families in the group had served prison sentences for refusal to register, and did not wish to repeat or continue that witness.

A second reason for leaving was the desire to be as self-sufficient as possible. Most of the emigrants are farmers, and they wish to continue farm life, and to live where their children can choose it if they wish.

### Navy has two motor boats

Costa Rica, the second smallest of the Latin American republics, was chosen for the experiment because it is a country which has no military budget, and boasts more school teachers than soldiers. The army was abolished in 1948, and the one dispute with another country which has arisen since—with Nicaragua in December, 1948—was settled peacefully.

The country, forming part of the narrow neck of land connecting North and South America, has a navy. It consists of two motor launches, one in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic used for customs purposes.

The people of Costa Rica are taking a friendly interest in the Quaker settlers. The lawyer whom they engaged for the land purchase has done more than that strictly required of his profession, for he has become a friend and adviser. Costa Rican government officials have been helpful; they encourage immigration of agriculturists. They facilitated obtaining visas through the New Orleans consulate, and the Ministry of Agriculture has given advice and seeds to the group.

### Their own school

Latest news from the "Twentieth Century Mayflower Pilgrims" is of plans for starting a school; eleven pupils covering a wide age-range will be taught by one of the settlers, Mary Mendenhall, who is a qualified teacher.

"It is really a big job for one teacher," writes another of the settlers, Robert Mendenhall. "We are anxious to have Spanish (the language of Costa Rica) taught as well. Eventually we hope to take in neighbouring Costa Rican children who are anxious to come, but for the present we are not equipped and it would definitely call for another teacher."

A dilapidated saw-mill, taken over from one of the squatters who formerly occupied the site, has been reconditioned, and is getting out rough lumber for tent floors and

## BUILDING UP 1,000 YEARS OF HATRED

—Harold Davies, MP

SPEAKING at a recent meeting of the Ealing Peace with China Council, Mr. Harold Davies, MP (Lab. Leek), said that by attempting to deal with Asian problems by the old methods we were building up a thousand years of hatred in the East, and this could only be avoided by immediate and positive action by Britain.

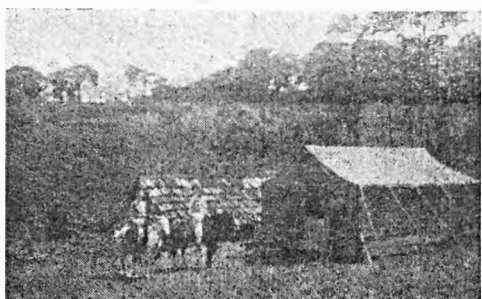
British experience in Asia was second to none, but the unwise policy that was being forced on an unwilling Europe by the USA gave the wrong approach. Many liberal-minded Americans deprecated this policy, and there was a deep rift over it in Britain.

Britain must come forward with positive and constructive suggestions for dealing with the economic problems of the Far East.

A previous speaker, Mr. Peter Townsend, who spent ten years in China with the Friends' Ambulance Unit, described the changes which had taken place during that time.

Peasants who had lived at a sub-human level now had some incentive to better their position. Land reform had led to security of work and higher rates of pay. More land had been brought into cultivation, and internal markets were revitalising industry.

A resolution, which was passed unanimously, declared the meeting's belief that the British people were overwhelmingly opposed to being embroiled in a general war with China, and urged the Government to press for a solution of the present conflict. As soon as a truce was achieved there should be a general conference on Far Eastern questions, with the Chinese People's Republic occupying its rightful place there, and in the United Nations.



MONTEVERDE

New home for families who have revolted against militarism.

sides. A house near the mill is being used as a community store, meeting-place and schoolroom, and a Friends meeting for worship is held there twice a week.

The group is not communal, for each family is responsible for itself. A minimum of projects, such as the saw mill and a sugar mill, are co-operatively controlled.

Another member of the group, who served in an army medical corps during the war, has been swamped with calls from Costa Rican neighbours for miles around to visit their homes and to provide medicine.

"He does the best he can with what knowledge he has—even to setting a boy's arm, broken in two places," writes Robert Mendenhall. "What is desperately needed in this locality is a doctor or even a registered nurse." The health of the group, however, continues to be good.

## Unconditional exemption at Glasgow Tribunal

By James Robertson

ONE of the very rare awards of unconditional exemption from military service was given by the Glasgow tribunal to 18-year-old George Bisset, a male student nurse at Murthly Mental Hospital, Perthshire, at the sitting on March 26.

Bisset, who hopes to become a missionary, put forward the Christian pacifist case very strongly.

He told the Tribunal that he believed we should have no forces at all, and that even if the country were invaded, he would refuse to take up arms. "Christ came to save the World," he said, "not to condemn it."

Asked whom Christ commended most highly in the New Testament, Bisset replied "John the Baptist." The Tribunal told him, however, that he should have said the centurion, and that Christ had commended not only his faith but his vocation as a soldier.

"How could you possibly love an enemy if you saw him bayonetting a friend?" he was asked, and replied "Christ loved both His friends and His enemies, and as a follower of Jesus I have to do likewise."

### Tribunal put PPU case

The next applicant, Sandy Campbell of the Open Erechren, said that his objection was only to the taking of life, and he was willing to do non-combatant service.

The Tribunal proceeded to argue, as strongly as any Peace Pledge Union member could have done, that to do so was to participate in the military machine. Sir Robert Bryce-Walker said it was like acting as second to a prize-fighter.

Professor MacRobert pointed out that by working for a firm of building contractors who were re-laying aerodrome runways, the applicant was morally responsible for any bombing that took place from there.

Campbell was finally directed to non-combatant service.

The same decision was made in the case of William Revie, an agricultural student, who had applied for unconditional exemption on religious grounds.

Of seven Z-reservists who appeared earlier in the day, only one was recommended for registration as a CO.

## World Government won

WOOLWICH Polytechnic debaters recently rejected a motion "that world government is a pipe dream of the idealist," by a large majority.

Opposing the motion, which was proposed by Mr. Robin Adair, student of the Poly, was Mr. Henry Osborne, MP for Yardley, Birmingham, and great believer in the possibility of a united government for the whole of the world. He said that the only way to world peace in this modern age was by world government. He maintained that Britain held the veto on the matter. If she did nothing about it, then it would never come about.

## Danger in U.S. aid INDIA WARNED

A WARNING to India against the acceptance of American financial aid was given recently by a distinguished economist, J. C. Kuma-rappa, head of the All-India Village Industries Association.

Writing in the Association's journal following the agreement between the USA and India by which a grant of 50 million dollars was made available to India for development purposes, he said:

"The USA has been an octopus with financial tentacles in all other parts of the world. Britain specialised in political imperialism, while the American speciality is financial imperialism."

"Is this going to gag us on world questions? Let us beware of baits of all kinds including 'rural-urban development.'"

"Not content with a contribution of a mere 50 million dollars, the American Ambassador, Mr. Chester Bowles, suggests an aid of 1,000 millions to push forward the 'progress' of India. American 'experts' have already begun to come in."

"There is danger in all this. The American penetration will bring in commercialism and tractors. Basing our agriculture on crude oil and machines will deliver us body, soul and spirit into American hands."

"If we chafe at anything that the Americans dictate later, all that they will have to do to 'bring us to our senses' is to stop crude oil supplies. Then we shall be starved into subjection."

"Prior to the last war some well-to-do cultivators had installed crude oil pump sets in some district places near Madras. Their economy was dislocated during the war, as they could not get any supplies of the needed fuel. Some of them were even ruined by this handicap."

"To base our economic order on things our country does not possess or produce, is suicidal."

"Let us profit by Japan's experience. Japan surrendered, not so much for fear of the atom bomb, but because they had no stock of petrol to carry on the war they longer. Hiroshima provided only an honourable excuse."

## NAPALM AND CHRISTIANITY

Scottish Churchman challenged

From Elsie Grant

A QUESTION on jellied petrol to an ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Hutchison-Cockburn, at a recent meeting at Aberdeen left him at a loss for an answer, and after some hesitation he said he thought it was not quite relevant to his subject.

Dr. Cockburn was speaking on "The Christian Challenge to Communism" to a large audience at Christ's College, and the question asked was:

"What will be the effect on Eastern Communists of the fact that the Christian allies are dropping jellied petrol fire bombs on the people of Korea?"

The speaker was formerly Director of the Department of Inter-Church Aid, under the World Council of Churches, and in that capacity was able to visit the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

In the course of his address he said that the Christian Church claimed freedom to speak the word of God to men in industrial spheres, with regard to wages and hours of work, and in politics. It claimed liberty to administer its own affairs, to train pastors, to train its young people, and propagate its aims.

In Russia and the satellite countries, the church had to deal with a police State, a State where by the constitution of the country the secret police were above the law. Their deeds and decisions could not be called into question, they dominated the life of the whole people.

## A SOLDIER'S FAITH

A MAN who felt he had to join the Army had faith, but it was a faith of force, Reginald Reynolds, Field Secretary of the Friends Peace Committee told a Spalding (Lincs.) meeting recently.

The soldier had to believe in not one man but an ever-changing group of men who ruled the country, and he was never sure who his enemies would be.

In the last war they had been the Germans. They were now Russians and North Koreans.

"We remember," he said, "a war that was fought to end wars. It was so successful that 20 years after we were engaged in another one."

"If goodwill is offered to a person goodwill will be returned," he added.

## MR. DAVID BACKHOLER

With reference to the Appellate Tribunal report in our issue of March 14, Mr. David Backholer informs us that the reason he did not attend the local tribunal was that it would have caused considerable inconvenience to his employer, not, as stated, that it would have meant losing his job. We apologise for the misunderstanding.

## Peace ANNUAL

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## Peace Pledge Union

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM will be held at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road (near Victoria Station), on Saturday, April 26 and Sunday, April 27.

Saturday, April 26

2 p.m. - 6.15 p.m.  
Reports, Statements of Accounts, Estimates for 1952-3, etc.

6.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

Social Gathering in the Alliance Hall

Sunday, April 27

10 a.m.

Fellowship in Worship

10.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m.

"The Approach to Young People"  
Discussion to be opened by

JOHN KAY

of Bootham School, York.

2 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

"Some Fundamentals of Pacifism"

R. H. WARD

will discuss "How many pacifists do you know?"

3.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Emergency Resolutions and Address by the National Chairman:

SYBIL MORRISON

ANNUAL REPORT: Copies are available to all PN readers, price 1s. from address below:

The AGM is open to MEMBERS OF THE PPU ONLY. Admission is by ticket, which may be obtained from the General Secretary, Dick Sheppard, 30, Endleigh Street, W.C.1. Applications must be accompanied by 1s. for each ticket for the main sessions and 2s. 6d. for the Social Gathering (to include refreshments and a display of magic!).

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## Planned neutrality the way out

THREE years ago Common Wealth propounded a policy of neutrality in the developing struggle between the USSR and the USA, for Britain and the Dominions, India, Western Europe, and such other of the smaller nations as desired to be linked up.

These proposals have now been issued in printed form, "Journey to Neutrality" (6d., plus postage from Commonwealth, 12 High Street, London, N.W.3.).

The pamphlet has even more force today than when the plan was actually prepared:

"The strategists of the Atlantic Pact must favour a 'defence in depth' against Russia, which means in effect that Western Europe would suffer occupation in order to absorb the initial shock of a Russian onslaught and leave America unharmed to fight at long range an enemy whose first invasion impetus has been thus expended. The strength of Russia in Eastern Europe makes this the only realistic strategy for such an alliance as the Atlantic Pact. Therefore, the final victory of either side will leave a shattered Europe under the heel of the victor. In the stress of war the people of the scattered and open territories of Western Europe, Asia and Africa will ultimately be regarded not as allies but as subject races."

Both the Russians and the Americans, it is urged, are moved by a compelling ideology. Only "the peoples of the lands between, trapped in a hopeless drift towards war" move aimlessly without any effective guiding idea. If they could unite and pool

their resources for the common welfare the hope and driving idea that is now lacking could be provided.

It is urged that this is a conception upon which pacifists and non-pacifists could unite, leaving the question of armed or unarmed neutrality for later settlement. It is here that Common Wealth's case fails in realism. The development of an arms policy on the basis of neutrality would lead to the stultification of those policies that could demonstrate that the way of peace is the way to cure the areas of poverty that are at the root of the world's troubles.

The dimensions of the armed preparation in a scheme of armed neutrality would be governed by the arms programmes of Russia and America. Mr. G. A. Wallace, the Chairman of Common Wealth, in a foreword rejects the idea of a "third force." This he holds "would be merely a subsidiary tool of East or West, or a third power bloc of the same type adding further fuel to the already growing fire," and he quotes the telling remark of a German visitor to a Common Wealth Conference. "The Third Force is not really different, it is merely a force 2A."

A planned neutrality of the kind advocated here might offer salvation to the world, but it would have to be planned on the renunciation of armed strength.

J.J.

## REJOICE O PEOPLE

Hymns and verse by  
Albert F. Bayly

With tunes by various composers

2s 3d post free from the author, The Manse,  
Westfield Lane, Swanland, North Ferriby, E. Yorks.

Canadian Peace News reader, Alec C. Beasley, of R.R.1, Winfield, British Columbia has had Heinz Kraschutski's article "A judicial decision?" (Peace News, Jan. 4, 1952) reprinted as a leaflet and is distributing them free. The article protests at the UN decision to intervene in Korea on the basis of the evidence it had before it on June 25, 1950.

April 11, 1952, PEACE NEWS—5  
Up and Doing

## OPPORTUNISTS

IN Trafalgar Square on Sunday it drizzled, and when it wasn't drizzling, it poured. But the loudspeakers didn't stop, a large company of the ardent ones huddled under umbrellas, or stood with rain glistening on their bare heads, literature sellers plied their slow trade—and the meeting went on.

"Human Rights and Africa" was ably and movingly propounded by John Hoyland, the redoubtable George Padmore, Fenner Brockway, and many able friends from the "Dark Continent." Much light was shed on the really dark places and it was heart-warming to see so many pacifists actively supporting a cause which lies at the very roots of pacifism. We sold nearly a hundred copies of Peace News too—rather good for Trafalgar Square on an especially wet Sunday.

How many of these opportunities are being missed by pacifists in this country and overseas? For instance, how many May Day Gatherings, could be covered by PN sellers—Leeds PPU have already planned their May 2 effort. Many important Conferences take place during Easter and Whitsun, public meetings on innumerable issues are taking place all the time.

Every one of these occasions is an opportunity to swell the ranks of pacifism. We need more opportunists!

H.F.M.

Circulation last week, 12,300

## THREE NEW PPU GROUPS

THREE new Peace Pledge Union Groups have been formed recently in the London Area:

Chelsea: meeting at the home of the chairman, Phyllis Vallance, 17 St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.3;

Wembley: Next meeting on Thursday, April 24 at 280 Ealing Road, Alperton (Sec: Stan Birkett, 1 Central Ave., Pinner); and

Bow: Secretary, Harry Everett, 21 Barton House, E.3.

## VICTORIES WITHOUT VIOLENCE

## Moseu, the African chief



A group of African Christians were just beginning a prayer-meeting when a party of marauders approached intending to attack the village.

Moseu the chief, begging his people to remain calm and trust in God, went to meet the attackers and asked them what they wanted. "Your cattle, and it is at your peril you resist." "There are my cattle," replied the chief, then retired to resume his place at the prayer meeting.

The solemnity and sincerity of their hymns and prayers so affected the robbers that they all withdrew without touching a single article belonging to the people.

## Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Sunday, April 13

BLACKPOOL: 6.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho. 30A Raikes Parade; John W. Harvey, MA. "Pierre Ceresole, 20th Century Pioneer in Peace Making"; Public mtg: 8 p.m.

WASTINGS: 7.30 p.m. Central Methodist Hall, Cambridge Rd; John Swomley, MA. "An American view of the East-West conflict"; Chair: John P. Brewer; For.

Wednesday, April 16

EASTBOURNE: 7.30 p.m. Gas Demonstration Theatre, 85 Terminus Rd; John Swomley, MA. "An American view of the East-West conflict"; Chair: Charles

NOTTINGHAM: 7.30 p.m. Adult School Room; Rev. John Ferguson. "Christ and Peace"; For.

Thursday, April 17

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields. Open-air mtg; Robert Horniman and Bernard Crieke; PPU. BRISTOL: 7 p.m. 20 Glenwood Drive, Henleaze; Group to meet Cedric and Dorothy Harris; PPU. ST. ALBANS: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho. 1, Lattimore Rd; John Swomley, MA. "An American View of the East-West conflict"; For.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho. Bush Rd; Peter Hart; PPU.

Friday, April 18

LEICESTER: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho. Upper Lattimore Rd; John Swomley, MA. "An American View of the East-West conflict"; Chair: J. W. Birdsall; For.

Friday, April 18 - Sunday, April 20

GLOSSOP: (5 p.m. Friday); Kingsmoor School; Methodist Peace Conf. "Christians and World Affairs"; Details from Fred Mitchell, 39 Gordon Square, W.C.1; For.

Saturday, April 19

BEDFORD: 6.30 p.m. Howard Cong. Ch. Hall, Mill St; John Swomley, MA. "An American View of the East-West Conflict"; For.

BRIGHTON: 3 p.m. Friends Centre; Stephen Swingle, MP. "Prospects of Peace"; For.

Sunday, April 20

CAMBRIDGE: 12.30 Young Friends lunch mtg; John Swomley, MA. 4.30 Friends Mtg Ho; John Swomley, MA. "An American View of the East-West Conflict"; 8.30 p.m. Trinity Lecture Room; The Heretics (open) mtg; John Swomley, MA. "How we should deal with Russia"; For.

Monday, April 21

LONDON, W.1: 7.30 p.m. Kings Weigh Ho. Ch. Binney St; John Swomley, MA; Chair: Rev. Claude Colman, MA, BLitt; For.

Tuesday, April 22

FINCHLEY: 8 p.m. East Finchley Meth Ch. High Rd. N.2; John Swomley; Chair: Rev. Leslie Wollen, BA, BSc; For.

Wednesday, April 23

LONDON, E.C.3: 12.10 to 12.30 p.m. St. Mary Woolnoth Ch. Lombard St; Fellowship Mtg; Leader: Frederick Mitchell; For.

Thursday, April 24

BELFAST: 7.45 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho. Frederick St; Robert Davis. "The Churches and Peace"; For. PPU, For.

BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho. Bull St; Richard Ullman, PhD. "Germany and the Problem of Peace"; Birmingham Peace Council.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho; Hans Gieseler. "Impressions I gained in Germany"; PPU.

WEMBLEY: 7.30 p.m. 280 Ealing Road, Alperton; Group mtg; PPU.

ILFORD: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho; "Non-violence in Theory and Practice"; Kathleen Rawlins; PPU.

Tuesday, April 29

BIRMINGHAM: 7.15 p.m. Dick Sheppard Ho. Holloway Head; Report of National AGM by West Midlands Area delegates; PPU.

Wednesday, April 30

BRIGHTON: 7 p.m. The Dome; All Sussex rally for Peace with China; Sydney Silverman, MP, and other speakers; PWC.

KESWICK: Weekend School; Highfield. The Heads: "Peace, what am I doing about it?" led by Connie Jones; Cost 16s. booking fee 5s.; Details from John Bullough, "The Orchard," Risedale, Grange over Sands; PPU.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

### PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning before publication.  
TERMS: Cash with order. 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length 60 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.  
DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.  
Terms. 15s. per single column inch

### MEETINGS

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Bath, Every Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

WEIGH HOUSE Church, Duke Street, W.1. (Bond St. Tube). Sunday evenings at 7. The Gospel of Peace! Social hour follows.

### ACCOMMODATION WANTED & OFFERED

BOWLEAZE COVE, Weymouth Bay. Luxury 4-berth caravan. Fully equipped. Gas lighting and cooking. From 5 p.m. inclusive. Send for brochure. Gray, Buckland Newton, Dorset.

COTSWOLDS, VEGETARIAN Guest House in peaceful delightful village. Good table, low terms. Own car. Reduced terms for May and June. Fortunes Well, Sheepcombe, Stroud, Glos.

FRESHWATER BAY, Isle of White. Dimbola Private Hotel, overlooking bay. H and C water all rooms. From 44 to 74 gns. Write Stephen and Winifred Stoner. Phone 421.

DERBYSHIRE HILLS, Vegetarian Guest House. Rest and comfort amid beautiful scenery. Arthur and Catherine Ludlow. The Briars, Crich, Near Matlock. Tel. Ambergate 44.

DEVON AND Cornwall for April-May holidays. Special terms. Comfortable, well recommended. Dawlish and Newquay (May). Brochure II free. Bishop, Fairfield Guest House, Dawlish. Tel. 2151.

ILFRACOMBE: Pinehurst, Chambercombe Park. Modern guest house overlooking lovely Devoncombe, near sea, moderate terms.

ISLE OF Arran. Board Residence bookings available, except July. Terms 16s. per day. Mrs. George Muir. "Achnagaoth," Corriegills, Brodnick, Isle of Arran.

SUSSEX, ANGLING, Caravan/bungalow. Sleeps four. Comfortably equipped. Color cooking, lighting, 5 gns. weekly. Aldridge, 65 Cornwall Rd. Littlehampton.

SMALL INTERDENOMINATIONAL Settlement offers accommodation to people willing help with Church and/or Sunday School, Sunday, and/or week-night activities. 48 Kentwell Close, S.E.4. New Cross 1987.

TORQUAY: NUTCOMBE, Rowdens Rd, entirely vegetarian, happy atmosphere, excellent food, H and C. Central for excursions, entertainments and walks. Write for brochure. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. White.

YUGOSLAV HOLIDAYS in holiday homes and camps. 16 days incl. from £20, or accommodation only. Departures every weekend from April, summer season. Organised by Holiday Friendship Service, 445 Strand, W.C.1. TEM 4929. Write, send stamp, state holiday date.

### PERSONAL

LADY, THIRTY-FIVE, well-educated desires correspondence, gentleman, thirty-six to thirty-eight, child-lover. Loyalty for loyalty. Box 407.

### EDUCATIONAL

SPEAKING & WRITING lessons (correspondence, visit) 5s. Dorothy Matthews, BA. 32 Primrose Hill Road, London. N.W.3. PRIMROSE 5686.

### LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM Information and Literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London.

HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP gives prompt postal service for all your book requirements. Entire profits go to Peace News. Enquiries welcome, please send s.a.e. for latest list. Housmans Bookshop (Peace News Ltd), 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4. Tel. STA 2262.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour or a scheduled Employment Agency IF the applicant is a man aged 18-64 inclusive or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, UNLESS he or she or the employment is excepted from the provisions of Vacancies Order 1952.

PEACE WORK is available for all volunteers at Peace News office. Day-time and every Wednesday evening we shall be grateful for help. Write, phone, or just drop in to Peace News (STAMFORD Hill 2262), 3 Blackstock Road (above Fish and Cook, Stationers, Finsbury Park, N.4.

COOK FOR Guest House. About 35 guests. Newquay, May-September. Also gardener-handman (all duties). Domestic staff Newquay and Dawlish. State experience, wage, etc., to Bishop, Fairfield Guest House, Dawlish, Devon.

SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED  
A SOLICITOR, A.R.C.O., aged 41, married—two children—seeks work of greater importance to the Community. No private means. Box 406.

LADY, 38, intelligent, well educated, urgently needs work, preferably London, connected with peace movement. M. E. Mallett, 61a Woodbridge Rd, Ipswich, Suffolk.

### FOR SALE & WANTED

BAMBOO GARDEN canes, all sizes, any quantity. Handcraft cane, plywood bases, willows, etc. Canecraft instruction books. Prompt despatch. Stamp brings list. Whines and Edgeler, The Bamboo People, Godmanstone, Dorchester.

MATE TEA—genuine, 3s. 3d. 1 lb.; 6s. 3d. 2 lb.; 8s. 3d. 3 lb. Frith, 12 Poulton St, Fleetwood.

### MISCELLANEOUS

CHINESE FILM: "Sons and Daughters," new all-Chinese film (English sub-titles), based on famous contemporary Chinese novel. Exciting... moving... beautiful. Premiere at Scala Theatre, W.1, on Tuesday, April 15, 7.30 p.m. Reserved seats 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. from theatre or Britain-China Friendship Association, 17 Bishop's Bridge Road, W.2. (AMB 1431/2). Please send s.a.e. when writing.

NATURE CURE Health Centre. Blunham House, Bedfordshire. Apply to the Secretary for particulars.

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 88 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield Middlesex.

WORLD LEAGUE against Vivisection opposes all cruelties in food, dress, amusements and medicine. Copy of "The Animal's Champion," free on request, 42 Aberdeen Rd, London, N.5.

## I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR head to

P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1



# CATHOLICS LAUNCH PEACE APPEAL

**T**HERE is a body of Catholic opinion that is growing increasingly disgusted with the kind of sophistry which condemns the killing of a child in its mother's womb and yet refuses to censure the slaughter of thousands by means of napalm and the atom bomb.

Last year the signatories to the leaflet printed below, who are practising Catholics, sent an appeal to all the members of the Catholic Hierarchy of England and Wales. The appeal was ignored. The appeal printed below is addressed to all the laity and those responsible seek to get it distributed as widely as possible.

They urge Catholics to act as follows:

1. Bring home to your fellow-Catholics the seriousness of the matter. Circulate the leaflet as widely as possible among your friends. If you would like more copies for distribution, send a postcard to one of the addresses below. (There is no charge.)
2. Go to your parish priest. Ask him what is your duty in the event of war. If he says you must support your country, ask him how he justifies taking part in a war which is morally certain to be waged by evil methods. If he can't give you a satisfactory answer, insist on seeing the Bishop. You have a right to an answer. Make sure you get it.
3. Get up a petition in your parish, appealing to the Bishop of the diocese to speak out on the subject of war. Collect as many signatures as possible and either ask your parish priest to send the petition to the Bishop's house, or send it yourselves.

The appeal reads:

**A** FEW months ago the Holy Father caused a stir by his forthright statement on taking the life of the unborn child (in his Address to Catholic Midwives, 1951).

The "Mother and Child" question roused a good deal of controversy, and Catholic theologians were careful to explain the principle involved.

The Holy Father had not defined a new doctrine; he had not claimed, as many people imagined, that the life of an unborn child is of more importance than that of its mother. He had simply restated and applied to this particular case the fundamental principle that no one may deliberately take the life of an innocent human being for any reason whatever.

The deliberate killing of the innocent is murder, even though it be done with the best intentions.

## Killing and murder—in war

Does the same principle apply in all circumstances? In war, for instance?

Certainly it does. It is for this reason that the Church has always taught that it is unlawful in war deliberately to take the lives of non-combatants.

Members of the community who are not engaged in prosecuting the war—for example, children, mothers of families, priests—must not be made the deliberate object of attack. If they are killed, those responsible for their deaths only avoid committing grave, mortal sin if the killing occurs *per accidens*, i.e., if it is the accidental and undesired consequence of an action which is otherwise lawful—e.g., the bombing of a legitimate military objective—and, even then, the authorities must be satisfied that the good to be achieved by that action outweighs the evil of its probable accidental consequence.

We cannot go into the theology of the question in detail here; suffice it to say that the Church's teaching in the matter is quite uncompromising and forms the basis of international law.

## What about modern methods of war?

We are not permitted to do evil even in order to achieve a good end. We may not deliberately take innocent human life for any reason whatever.

How is it possible to reconcile this teaching of the Church with the methods of mass destruction and indiscriminate slaughter which nations at war now use against one another?

Let us consider two examples:

First: In 1944 and 1945 the Allies carried out the systematic mass-bombing of German cities.

The principle of attempting to pin-point legitimate objectives was abandoned in favour of "area" or "obliteration" bombing. This consisted in deliberately wiping out the whole or part of a city, regardless of the destruction of innocent human life, on the grounds that the area contained legitimate military objectives and that this method of striking at them was the most effective.

The killing of the innocent was no longer the accidental consequence of the action; it was part of the plan of campaign.

Protests against this violation of the moral law were made at the time, not only by the Catholic Hierarchy of Germany, but by the Catholic Hierarchy of France, the Cardinal Primate of Belgium, and the Catholic Hierarchy of Australia, as well as by a number of individual Catholic Bishops (see the Catholic press, e.g., *The Tablet*, May 20, 1944).

The protests went unheeded. Naturally they were not given publicity. But it is well to remember them.

Secondly: In 1945 our American allies dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities.

The destructive range of the bombs was out of all proportion to any individual military objective; everything within a wide area was simply wiped out.

More than 150,000 people were killed, including mothers and children, most of the doctors and nurses who should have tended the injured, and priests who should have given the Last Sacraments to the dying (Nagasaki in particular had a large Catholic population).

How are we to reconcile this with Catholic teaching? Where are we to look for guidance?

Until such time as the Pope shall speak out on behalf of the whole Church, we must ask ourselves whether any considerable

section of the Church has pronounced with authority on the matter. Here we are on sure ground.

In June, 1950, the French Hierarchy published the following statement:

"People today are asking insistently whether we condemn the use of this atomic weapon. Such a question, addressed to the disciples of Christ, shocks and horrifies them. No one who has a 'true sense of humanity,' as His Holiness Pope Pious XII said two years ago, can fail to censure the use of all those modern weapons which strike indiscriminately at combatants and civilian populations and which scatter death blindly over areas every day more widespread in proportion as the scientific power of man increases." For our part, we condemn them with all our strength, as we did not hesitate to condemn during the last war the mass bombardments which, in attacking military objectives, struck down at the same time old men, women and children. We are convinced that humanity dishonours the intelligence which God has given it, if it turns to evil a science which could be so fruitful for good."

The full French text, signed by the nine Cardinals and Archbishops forming the Permanent Commission of the Assembly of the French Hierarchy, is printed in *La Semaine Religieuse de Paris* of June 24, 1950.

## The State cannot be our guide

We have been content for too long to allow statesmen and politicians to usurp the place of the Church and to decide for themselves upon matters of grave moral consequence.

As the late Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati said a few years ago: "Governments that have no fixed standards of morality and consequently no moral sense can scarcely settle the question of war on moral grounds for Christians" (Lenten Pastoral, 1938).

The depths to which even a nominally Christian government can sink in time of war are indicated by the recent admission of one of the two English observers who accompanied the Nagasaki raid that the bomb was dropped two days after a surrender note had been submitted by the Japanese (Group-Captain Cheshire, VC, speaking at a Civil Defence meeting at Saltash, Devon, Dec. 3, 1951, as reported in the *Western Morning News*, Dec. 4, 1951). If this is so, the victims were murdered without even the pretext of military necessity.

## The crucial question

It is the traditional teaching of the Church that a man owes allegiance to the State and that the State may legitimately require him to take up arms in its defence. But what is the duty of a man who is called upon by the State to take part in a war—even a war of defence—which is waged by evil methods?

This question concerns you deeply, for if world-war breaks out you will probably be required to assist in it. A voluntary accessory to a crime shares in the guilt of the man who actually commits it.

You are responsible to God for your actions and when you die you will have to account for them.

## What you can do about it

Is there anything you can do about it here and now?

First of all, don't dismiss the matter as something beyond your control. Think over it seriously. Above all, pray. Move heaven with your prayers. But don't leave it at that.

In moral questions the Church is our guide, and it is of the utmost importance that those who govern our country should know the mind of the Church—not in five or ten years' time, but now.

When the French Bishops condemned the atomic bomb, they did so in response to an insistent appeal. If we can urge our Bishops and priests to speak out in like manner, we shall have accomplished something worthwhile.

This is not Communist propaganda. The writers of this leaflet are practising Catholics. Our addresses are printed below. If you want to check our credentials you can easily do so.

A. F. Allison, 21 Dalmore Avenue, Claygate, Surrey.

J. J. O'Connor, 37 Northiam, Woodside Park, N.12.

Winifred Penney, 8 Ashley Drive, Whiston, Middlesex.

# What is a "just war?"

## DR. GARBETT CHOOSES HIS WEAPONS

The Archbishop of York . . . makes a powerful survey of the crisis of history through which mankind is passing . . . of the civilisation which may commit suicide by destroying human life on this earth. And the cause? Sin, says the Archbishop—the choice of evil instead of good . . . He would have the Churches urge all nations to ban methods of war which wipe out masses of human beings. But he concedes there can be a just war . . . In such a war, he says, a Christian should fight. War is evil, but tyranny is a greater evil.

—Review of "In An Age of Revolution" Daily Herald, April 3, 1952

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock. And everyone that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

—St. Matthew VII. 25-27.

**I** HAVE not read Dr. Garbett's book, which will be reviewed by Stuart Morris in another issue, but apart from the fact that most of the notices about it which have appeared in practically every journal and newspaper in the country, have included a reference to his contention that in certain "causes" it may be necessary for Christians to go to war, it is, of course well known, that the Church, of which he is a prelate, has consistently held to this position, and made official pronouncements on the case for a "justifiable" war.

According to this argument it is justifiable at this stage to prepare for war against the tyranny of Communism, but the crucial point as to who is to be the final arbiter in regard to the justification for any particular war is scarcely ever explained.

War propaganda does its work of indoctrination so well that individuals seldom emerge from the numbing effects of the narcotic to make any personal judgments on the matter.

It is true that in this country there is the legal right of conscientious objection to conscription, but the majority of young men, and most of the population have

already had their minds made up for them by the Press, their political leaders and their Churches.

\*

Re-reading the Sermon on the Mount it is hard to understand how the Christian Church can argue that it may be necessary to make a choice between two evils, when its Founder has so categorically stated the opposite, and insisted on more than one occasion that it is wrong and useless to resist evil with evil.

However, as it appears that the Church is determined to support the outworn and disproved arguments of the State, the fact should be faced that in a battle against evil, waged with the admittedly evil means of mass destruction, the annihilation of the human race may be the result.

The fear of this is revealed in Dr. Garbett's desire to secure legislation for the prevention of weapons of mass destruction; but, he should realise that the men who press the triggers of guns, drive the bayonets into bodies, release the flames that devour opposing armies, and push the buttons which cast the hideous napalm bombs, are killing human beings just as an atom or hydrogen bomb will kill.

\*

The difference lies in the number killed, and large numbers of deaths at one time make a horrifying impact upon the public mind, but those numbers are, after all, made up of individual persons, each with a body, and each, according to the Church, with an immortal soul.

If the Church is prepared to argue that it is evil deliberately to destroy human beings in masses, then they cannot evade the conclusion that it must also be evil deliberately to destroy even one human being.

Should the world be turned into a battlefield in order to defeat the evils of Communism the blessings of the Archbishops will do nothing to alleviate the appalling results.

To say that the condition of the world today is due to man's choice of evil rather than good, and then go on to contend that under certain circumstances the evil of war is to be chosen and set against the evil of tyranny, is a contradiction in terms. It may be that this is a mistaken interpretation on the part of the reviewer, but if it is true then it is a disastrous and infinitely dangerous statement.

If the Church is deserting its solid foundation in faith for the precarious basis of politics, then the hurricane which is sweeping the world may well carry it away, and the fall will be great—so great that civilisation may go crashing down into the depths along with it.

At this time of the year, when the everlasting miracle of the rising sap coincides with the Christian celebration of the victory of good over evil, it would have been more appropriate for a scholar and dignitary of the Church to have used his great powers to show how shifting are the sands of expediency, and how secure the rock of his own creed.

It is still not too late for Christendom to turn to pacifism and so, quite literally, to save the world.

## PPU PACIFIST RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP SERVICE

Universalist Service  
3 p.m. Sunday April 13

Denison House, 295 Vauxhall Bridge Rd.  
near Victoria Station

Discourse by Swami Avyaktananda

Pal Green 4745

Hoddesdon 2385

## R. J. BAILEY

OSTEOPATH — NATUROPATH & BATES  
PRACTITIONER

99 ARNOLD GROVE, SOUTHWATER, N.14. 11 BURFORD ST., HODDESDON, HERTS. (Mondays only)

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